S. C. MERCEH, Editor.

THUREDAY MORNING AUG. 21, 1862.

No Time for Conciliation, The eagerness which some manifest for the conciliation of the rebels, proceeds, in some instances, from kindness of heart, but in many more, we suspect, from an unwillingness to undergo the hardships and privations, of war. Heaven knows how glad-yes, how rejoiced we would be, if it were possible at this very moment to win over those who have risen against our country to their old obedience. But is this conciliation possible at present? We think not. On the contrary to attempt conciliation now would be most hazardous to ourselves. An armed foe threatens our lives, and if we lay down our weapons of war, and resort to reason, and argument, and entreaty, he may overpower us, while we are enarmed. It is absurd to think of conciliating an armed enemy. First conquer him if you can, and then when he is in your power it will be noble to show him that you desire his welfare and wish to be at prace with him. But to offer compromises now to the rebels is tantamount to a confession of weakness. No man of true loyalty will propose such a thing at the present time. It is worthy of notice, that all those journals and apoliticians which advocate conciliatory propositions, have been in the interest of the fire-eaters for years past, and were the apologists of the rebel leaders up to the very hour when they withdrew from Congress. Conciliate indeed. If a deadly serpent were about to spring upon your child, would you experiment with the reptile, by trying to sooth him, according to the art of the serpent charmers, or would you crush its head with a club? What, "Is this a time to jest and daily new?"

Whenever we hear one of those wishywushy, long-winded, solemn-eyed compromisers persuading the Government to snap its sword in picoce, and sand a commission composed of WICKLIFFE, CAR-LISLE, VALLANDIOHAM, Dr. Oths, and BE-HIAH MAGOFFIN, to Richmond, to sing an Ode to Compromise, before JEFF. DAVIS, we cannot help recalling the spirit words of the Ettrick Shepherd, on the subject of conciliation :

"No need o' concessions-confound con-

cessions-Whig and Tory may meet one another at the half-way house, and sit down to a Conciliation dinner-but as soon as the strong drink operates, the false friends will begin to glower, first suspiciously and then savagely, at one another-the cowards will egg on the crouse to fight-then with glib tongues will keep gabblin about principles and consistency—they'll no be lang in callin one another names-renegade, apostate, ratical, yultra, and every thing else tha's infamous and fearsome - till finally there's a battle-royal a clourin of heads, and a beatin o' bottoms; while the bars and benches are fleein' up and down, and no man sic is the calle shangy rippet and stramash, can be sure whether he's knocked down or no by a new friend or an auld enemy fairly, by the clenched fist, or by some sharp instrument treacherously concealed in the palm of the hand-till the whole country-side scandalized at sic befarious behavior, rises up like one man, and kickin' the heterogenous mass o' inconsistent combatants out o' doors, pull down out o' very rage, the half way house itself-alias the Conciliation, alias the Accommodation tavern. levin so muckles as a single stone to tell where the clay-biggin stood."

This lively description of the old shepherd, is a faithful picture of the uproar in which our compromise tinkers, and conciliation journeymen would be sure to plunge us. There is no manhood, no honesty, no principle, no justice, no sincerity-and therefore, no permanancy in their flimsy plans of settlement, in which loyalty aed rebellion, patriotism and treason, honest citizens and thieving guerrillas, loyalists and rebels, Wash-INGTON'S and AUNOLDS', ST PETER'S and JUDANES', oilicers of justice and criminals, are all massed and huddled together and placed on an equal feeting, as entitled to the same privileges without distinction of persons. The idea is utterly prepossterous. No right-minded man can tolerate it for an instant. We must put down the rebellion, and if the rebels refuse to submit and still shout to us defiantly that they will not be subjugated and obey the laws as we do, why then, they must find unother country-they cannot stay among us. This is the land of the loyal. This is the home of those who obey the laws. This is a nation whose citizens recognize the right of the majority to rule. This is a republic whose foundation is the right of man to selfgovernment. We and our fathers have lived happily under it for more than eighty years, and by all that is sacred and noble, we swear that we will not surrender it.

The rebels in Tennessee tell us that the Administration is making a war against slavery, and the commissioners they sent to Europe to beg for recognition declare most solemnly that it is not. At home they declare that Mr. LANCOLN is an abolitionist, while abroad, they swear that he is a warm pro-slavery man.

Never was a cause so completely selfconvicted and stultified as that of secession, which attempts to destroy a government which is admits to be faultless, and fights for rights which no one as-

It is idle for a man who aids and comforts traitors to profess Unionism. The kiss of Junas did not sanctify the betraval of his Master.

A french Statesman on the American Question.

Count Agenor Dr. Gasparin, an emineut French statesman has lately published a book on the principles at issue in our great civil war. He gives the following testimony on the perfidy of the Southern Commissioners in Europe:

"If the Southerners had not for a moment persuaded Europe that slavery was not in the question, they would never have extorted the title of belligerent."

The rebels in Europe, says the Count, tell us that "Slavery is not in the question," at all. This assertion is confirmed by the declaration of Mr. YANGEY to Earl Russell, that Mr. Liscolly was entitled to no sympathy from Great Britain because his was a "pro-slavery Administration." Now in the face of the declaration of an impartial French statesman, as to the assertions of the Rebels in Europe, and of these rebels themselves so eminent as Mr. YANCEY, Mr. ROST and Mr. Mann, is it not consummate impudence in rebels here to speak of this as an Abolition war, and to charge Mr. LINCOLN with plotting the death of Slavery, just because he is determined to save the Union from disruption? Mr. Layconx to cans to save the Republic, and let Slavery take care of itself ad It if it perishes in the tumult of agitation, on their heads be the blame, who brought on this infernal rebellion. Count GASPARIN speaks these words of encouragement to the friends of the Union:

"Danton said .- Audacity, audacity and again audacity!' I say, willingly Hope, hope, and again hope!' This crisis, despite the suffering that it includes, will be the honor and consolation of our times. Never, perhaps, were matter and spirit so directly at strife; the question is a moral one; it is for America to know whether the Puritan element will win-for the whole world to know whether liberty and justice will finally

prevail "The whole world, I have just said is engaged in the contest. The uprising of this people uprises us also; this spectacle of sufferings nobly accepted do us good. We feel that one of those storms which purify the atmosphere is passing at this noment over the globe.

"Those over whom it passes have to suffer, but after the tempest comes fine weather, and, like that which, after having been dispersed by the storm, found cell entire in the smooth waters of Port Royal, America will seem, perhaps, al-most to sink beneath the violence of the winds, until it attain the end. This end

No, the sixteenth President of the United States will not be the last; no, the eighty-fifth year of this people will not be the last; their flag will come out of battle pierced with bullets and blackened with powder, but more glorious than ever, without having let fall, as I hope, in the m-lee, a single one of its thirty-four

In closing his noble defence of our country, Gasparin utters these oracular

"The chances of success appear to me great in the United States; but I ask the have not waited to see them in order to believe in them. I believed in them because I believed in principles. I greeted from the first moment the uprising of a great people, because I saw from the first moment that this great people was undertaking a great thing—that it was fighting for justice and liberty. One always up rises in this vocation.

NEW GUN BOAT .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following description of the new ram and gunboat Entlyort: She is 260 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 81, feet hold. She has 4 boilers 32 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, with 2 engines 20% inch cylinders. 8 feet stroke, working a wheel 28 feet diameter and 12 foot length of bucket. Her hull on the sides is 5 feet thick, plated with % inch iron, 4 feet under water. Her casemates are made of gum timber - inches thick, and plated on the sides with - iron. On the forward and aft casemates the iron is - inches thick. Her spar deck or upper deck is made of people "don't scare worth a damn." heavy oak carlin and plated with - inch. iron. Her beilers are entirely under the decks and casemated all around. On the front of the casemate of the boilers the iron is - inches thick. Her wheel-bouses are well protected by angular trunks. plated above the shaft.

She has on her bow a mass of wrought iron, called a ram, weighing 5,700 pounds, and looks strong enough to knock anything affoat to pieces. Her battery consists of - long 32-pounders, - 50-pounder Dahlgren, and - 34-pounder Parrott guns aft, besides on her bow is to go a - pounder pivot gun.

The real weakness of the rebellion in this State is apparent from the greediness with which the starving Secessionists snap at every cromb of comfort that drops from the Union table. The burning of a railroad bridge, or the capture of a squad of pickets throws them into convulsions of delight, and gives them food for a weeh's talk. All these little mishaps are unpleasant, it is true, and we are heartily ashamed that they should ever occur, but it will soon be found that they will retard the operations of the Government hardly one moment. We will soon have one million of men in the field, or ready to take it at a moment's notice. Every State will soon send out an army of its own to the rebellious districts, which will sweep rebellion and rebels into nothing. The prospects of the Government were never so cheering as at present. Enlistments progress rapldly, public credit is excellent, and the people are more united and enthusiastic than ever. To resist the nation then is utterly idle. The rebellion has not now the faintest shadow of hope; it must cower and be crushed out beneath the awful might of an indignant people rising in their majesty to scourge treason, and save their government. Let us all then be hopeful, resolute and bold.

RAMEBOAD RESIMENT .- A Regiment to ganized in Chicago. A good idea.

Eliter Regrets.

sands of others who, like him, dare not speak openly. The letter is dated the 30th ultimo. He says:

"This accursed attempt of one section to set up an independent government must sooner or later, fail and fail ignominously. I am bound in duty to share in the burdens, and to do what I may to alleviate the suffering which the attempt has brought upon those among whom was born, but I will take no office in itthe highest would be no inducementnor will I share in the terrible responsibility. No words can depict the horrors which I witnessed both at Richmond and upon my journey there and back. The deaths then occurring at Richmond were fully equal to one hundred and fifty a day. More than seventeen thousand sick and wounded are now in the Richmond hospitals. The recent seeming success of our arms will only serve to accelerate the downfall of our short-lived Confederacy.

until the dog days are over? Excessive exertion with the thermometer at ninety is not only difficult but hazardous.

"For our own part we are not sure an invasion of our territory by the rebels would not be about the very best thing that could happen to the Union cause. We are not sure we couldn't afford to pay them something handsome for hurling a few thousand of their forces upon us, as it were, unawares. We want something like this to wake us up to a realizing reader to render me this justice, that I sense of our peril. We need some powrful stimulant-some stimulant that shall so madden us that we will forget self in the country. The temper of the people is admirable; but the desperate character of the "situation" needs to be brought home to our "business and bosoms" with still greater emphasis.

"An invasion of the North is a favorite hobby with the rebel leaders. They may contemplate something of the kind on a small scale; but they will attempt no such scheme of colossal folly as that indicated above. They may harrass our borders; but they will pause long before sending an army into our midst. They know that such an army would be inevitably doomed; that it would meet a terrible fire in front and a still more terrible fire in the rear. They know that they would but precipitate the rain that hangs suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over the nock of the bogus Confederacy." It seems very plain that these Northern

SACRIFICES OF AMERICAN WOMEN.-A good idea is advanced in the following from the McGregor Times. Speaking of a soldier who left his wife and child behind while he went to the war, it says:

A Memphis (July 28th) correspondent writes that the cargo of the ship which lately run the blockade at Charleston, with coal furnished by a Yankee captain, was sold at public auction at Augusta, Ga. The ammunition and arms went to the Rebel Government at a good, round price, and the domestic goods, being an assortment of such as are most needed by the rebels, were sold to traders and priyate individuals. The cargo is said to have cost \$300,000. It sold for over a million and a half, netting a handsome fortune to the speculators. Prices were immense. Fine felt has sold for thirtyfive dollars and fine boots for lifty dol-

THE DIFFERENT PLANS -- Captain Dayidson, of the rebel steamer Teazer, escaped with his men in small boats on the approach of the United States steamor Mustang. In his report, he makes the following remark: " Had the officer of the rebel plan of fighting, never to lose ing rebels as little as possible.

Particulars of the Battle of Baton

Among the correspondence recently faund on board of a captured Rebel vessel was a letter from a prominent citizen of a Southern State to his wife who is sojourning at a distance from home. The writer of the letter had just returned from a visit of a week or two at Richmond, and was writing his wife what he saw there. The bitterness with which be condemns the rebellion and bewails the misery and desolation of his once happy and prosperous section of the Inion is poured out with all the ferver of sincerity, and we doubt not that he expresses the feeling and hopes of thou-

The Louisville Journal remarks that the great sexangular plan of campaign announced on behalf of the rebels does not seem to awaken much apprehension in the North, though, as our readers will remember, one of the angles was particularly directed to the invasion of that region. A distinguished Northern cotemporary is even so cool as to treat the gigantic plan facetiously. "We rather like this," he says, having copied the plan at length. "It is bold and dashing, It has the true Cambysean ring and rythmus. We don't wish to carp; but it occurs to us to ask whether Messes. DAVIS & Co., are not undertaking a rather heavy summer's job? Wouldn't it be quite as well to divide the programme into two parts? Wouldn't it be safer as well as more discreet to defer at least some small portion of these Herculean labors

We will always concede the meed of patriotism and self-sacrifice to the man who leaves his home and business to save his country from threatening perils; but we centend that the fond wife who relinquishes her husband, and with her babe accepts the troubled cares and utter loneliness of a three years' seperation from him who is more than life to her, in all that goes to make up the sum of a patriotic heroism, is immeasurable above her companion. It is quite time that the vast army of heroic, self-sacrificing women of this land should receive a just recognition for the important part they enacted through this unhappy rebellion There is one courage that goes to the battle-field; there is another which theerfully yields everything in life worth living for opon the altar of their country.

the enemy's steamer been cool enough to order a fire of small arms on our boats, not a man would have escaped, as they were only a bundred and fifty yards from them." There are two things in this little sentence worth noting. One is an opportunity of killing a Federal sol-dier. The other is the Union plan of alry. be composed of Railroad men is being or- fighting, to use such opportunities of kill-

Bouge:

Decisive Federal Victory. Capture and Destruction of the Arkansas. -John C. Breckinridge Wounded.

Gens. Lovell, Williams, and Allen Killed,

Reported Battle at Clarendon. li li la milition

Defeat of the Rebels and Capture of 800 Prisoners.

Naw York, Aug. 18.—The steamers orth Star and Boanoke, from New Orcans on the 10th, have arrived, bringing particulars of the defeat of the rebels at Baten Rouge and destruction of the Ar-kansas. Nim's battery thrice repulsed the rebels. Breckinridge lost his right arm by a cannon ball. The fight took place on the edge of the town, General Williams being unwilling to expose the women and children. We captured a large number of prisoners, including Capt. Blunt, Breckinridge's aid. Gen. Williams, who was killed, behaved like a hero. The enemy's loss must have been severe. Our men charged and recharged upon them. We have taken 3 guns.

Another account says the rebel troops, estimated at 5,000 to 6,000, were under Generals Lovell and Breckinridge. The combat was obstinate. Our loss is 250 killed, including a large proportion of officers. The rebel ioss, according to the prisoners' statements, is immense.-Among the killed was Gen. Lovell. The ram Arkansas was just above Baton Rouge, but dared not take part in the fight.

Later accounts state that the Arkansas was aground when the Essex and other gunboats went to her and set her on fire,

and she blew up. The transport steamer Lewis Whiteman ran into the gunboat Oneida, fifty miles above New Orleans, on the night of the 6th inst, and the transport sank. She had on board the body of General Williams, with an escort of six of his body guard, also forty-two of ours, and three Confederates wounded. The body was recovered. Thirty-eight wounded and three of the body guard were saved.

The official report of Colonel Cahill, ommenced after the death of General Williams, stated that the rebel force consisted of about ten regiments. After a fight of four hours of great severity the enemy were repulsed. General Williams was killed by a rifle ball through the chest. During the battle our forces were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from their original position, and the enemy were able, temporarily, to occupy the camps of the 21st Indiana, 7th Vermont, and 14th Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out, but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was deemed expedient not to

The enemy has retired several miles and are still retiring. I am expecting it is possible that they may receive reinforcements, and am disposing of my troops in the strongest positions. Our force engaged was less than 2,500. The enemy had at least 5,000, with 12 or 14 field pieces, and some cavalry. The ram Arkansas approached with the intention of engaging our gun-boats, but grounded at a distance of six miles, and, to-day, the Arkansas was engaged by the Essex and destroyed. Brig. Gen. Clarke, and his Aid, Lieut. Yerger, delivered themselves to us as prisoners of war: I have also thirty captured. Breckinridge, on the 6th, asked permission, in writing, to bury his dead. Col. Cahill replied, "Our men are engaged in the work which will soon

be accomplished." A passenger from Baton Rauge states ur loss in killed at 70, and 215 wounded. Gen. Williams had three horses shot under him. He was killed whilst rallying the 21st Indiana, who had lost a field nece. The gun was retaken but Gen.

Williams fell. The wounded are about as follows: 21st Indiana 81, 14th Maine 70, 4th Wisconsin 10, 6th Michigan 25, 7th Vermont 15, 30th Massachusetts 12, 19th Connecticut 2.

Among the prisoners is Gen. Allen, of Mississippi, mortally wounded.
Washington, Aug. 17—Colonel Corcoran says that General Prince, taken prisoner in the recent battle beyond Culpepper, is kept in prison over a dead ouse, and all the other officers captured from Pope's command are shamefully and tyransically treated.

It is rumored that Corcoran will be made a Brigadier to-morrow. Thurlow Weed sailsfor Europe on important service for the Government next

week. A private correspondent from London states that Mr. Slidell has arrived in that city, and already had several interviews with Mr. Mason for the purpose of deciding what was the best step to take to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet. It is said the two rebels have agreed to address a note to all the European Cabinets demanding a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, not in the name of an abstract principle of rights, not even in virtue of its manliness in maintaining its independence, but in the name of their legally asserted rights, of the rights upon which foreign nations have acted towards countries situated as the South is at the present time.

[pecial to the Tr turn.]

CULTETER, Aug. 16 .- The enemy apeared in force upon the south side of the Rapidan yesterday. This morning it sunrise he drove in our pickets to with in half a mile of Gen. Sigel's headquarters. Maj. Kreps, who occupies in front, mounted his battallion and advanced with two guns to meet the enemy. Although the enemy crossed with two regiments of cavalry and advanced boldly, to fell back precipitately upon the approach of Maj. Kreps to the south bank of the Rapidan, where he was supported by infantry and artillery. As Maj. Kreps approached the river, the enemy opened artillery upon him, and held him there Both parties remain facing each other, and it is thought the passage of the Rapidan will be obstinately contested. In the skirmishing we lost one lieutenant and five privates of the 1st Virginia cav-

New Your, August 18 .- Archbishop Hughes delivered a most patriotic sermon

yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral After reciting his course of action in Europe, he called upon the whole North to come out in its strength, for volunteering to continue, and for a draft to be made He said 300,000 men were not enough that 300,000 more ought to be called out. The people should insist upon being

drafted and so bring this unnatural strife to a close by the strength of might alone. MEMPHIS, Aug. 15 .- Reports from White River say that Gen. Hovey's division had a fight on Monday, near Clarendon, Arkansas. The Federal force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force eight regiments of cavalry, and a part of Hindman's brigade. The battle raged fiercely for some time, with destructive effect on both sides, and re-

sulted in the defeat of the rebels, and the capture of seven hundred prisoners. No further particulars.
Additional New Orleans news says that

among the wounded is Lieut.-Col. Keith, of the 21st Indiana. Gen. Butler issued a general order anouncing, in eloquent language, the death of General Williams, and also a congratulatory order to the troops on their suc-cessful engagement, in which he says:

The enemy lost three brigades in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and many Colonels and field officers." " He has more than one thousand killed and wounded. You have captured thirty pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of

prisoners." A letter from Baton Rouge states that the fight between the Essex and Arkansas was a fair stand up fight.

Porter lay 800 yards distant, pouring solid nine-inch shot into the Arkansas till a breach was made, when an incendiary shell was exploded in the breach, setting her on fire. The rebel crew left her and she soon exploded.

The funeral of General Williams took place at New Orleans on the 8th, and was ery impressive. Probably the Gen. Lovell reported killed is Col. Lovell, and not Gen. Mans-

field Lovell, who is understood to be at A letter from a surgeon reports that he saw eighty-three dead rebels in one small corn field at Baton Rouge. Licut. Norcross, of the 30th Massachusetts, arose from a sick bed, joined his company in the thickest of the fight, and, with his own hands, saved a field piece about to

The rebel wounded state that General Ruggles was killed. A rebel stated their loss at 800 Nim's battery saved the day, when

two-thirds of its members were on the sick list The secessionists of Baton Rouge fired on our dead and wounded as they were being brought in; consequently their

houses were pulled down. Breckinridge, on the morning of the fight, made a speech, promising his men to have a band playing in the State House at 9 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- Gen. Pope has ssued a special order, publishing Halleck's dispatch, and compliments Banks highly for his gallant and intrepid conduct in the late battle. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, telegraphs to

night that he has nearly thirty thousand men in the field, being enough almost to fill both quotas, and that one regiment has already left for the seat of war. Indianapolis, Aug. 17 .- The news

from Kentucky creates the most intense excitement here. Troops are being rushed forward with all possible speed Governor Morton has induced Major-General Lewis Wallace and General Dumont, who are here on leave of absence to take command temporarily of the new regiments.

Gen. T. A. Morris, Gen. J. J. Reynolds and Gen. Love also-take command of new regiments. All the energy of the Executive Department is being put forth to save Kentucky from invasion.

WASHINGTON, August 18 .- Cassius M. Clay is to be assigned to a very important command west of the Mississippi. Col. Corcoran, together with Col. cox and others, will dine with the Presi-

dent to-day.

The republication of the order for consolidating the corps of Fremont, Mc-Dowell, and Banks, under the command of Gen. Pope, is supposed to be intended to define the command of Gen. McDowell. The Secretary of the Treasury decides that debenture certificates are receivable

for duties. Col. Corcoran was to-day commissioned a Brigadier-General by the President, to date from July 1st, 1861, the day he was captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 18 .- The Newberne Progress states that the final result of the election in North Carolina indicates the defeat of Johnson, the secession candidate for Governor, by a majority of 40,000.

The Union Opposition has elected nearly every member of both branches of the Legislature by still greater majori-Every candidate advocating a continuance of the war and a separation of the Union has been defeated.

Kansas Crrv, Mo, Aug. 10.---On Thursday morning Col. Penick, with a detschment of men, attacked a camp of rebels just south of Barre. The loss of the rebels is not known. Col. Penick's loss is two killed and seven wounded. Two rebels who had been hauling sup-

plies for the camp for a week or two and ad stated the day previous to Col. Penick that there was no camp in the neighborhood, were taken in arms, and having protection papers from Col. Penick upon their persons, were immediately

Washington, Aug. 16 .- The exchange of prisons is still progressing through Adjutant General Thomas. It is now confined to officers. Washington has resumed its liveliness.

TGod said, "let us make man in our image." This is beautiful; but it is sad work when man says, "let us make God in our image."

PROCLAMATION ANDREW JOHNSON, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

To all who shall see those Presents-Greeting To did who show her from Princips—Greeling:

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
a critish Thinkia Pankin, changed with having
committed a fluid ined attribute morder on the fill
dat of the sember a local spon this body of Jarris Goodmay, late of the County of Divideou, has best from
justice, and is now remaining at large.

Now, therefore, L. Andrew Johnson, tocorrior as
storogain, by vectors of the power and unifority in me
vented, the horsely offer a reward of Two Hundrate
and Fifty Dutania, in any person or persons who
may adventing the sent Thomas Parini and delive
that to the Shortfl or Jailer of our County of David
see, in order that justice, in that behalf, may be had
and excepted. in order that preprior to the standard of conditions and cancel the press was of cold to be affected to be a supplied t

SAINT CECILIA'S

FEMALE ACADEMY, MOUNT VERNON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Will be opened for the reception of Pupils on Manday, Sept. 80, 1862.

THE SISTERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. DOMINIC, well known in this and adjoining Plans as experienthis and adjusting reasons of Female, Education, respectfully inform the entizens of Nashville, and the public in general, that a

specious building, recently eracted, enables them to receive a large number of pupils.

The Academy is about a mile from the city, and structed in one of the court becatiful and healthy

ocations in its vicinity. The ladies of this Institution, being especially de voted to the E lucation of the young of their own sex will leave nothing undone to impair to the pupils con Sand to their care a thorough Education in the high-

at annue of the word, The religion profound by the latter of the fretita on is the Catholic, and they will impart opecial s igious instruction to purils professing that faith. Pupils of every religious denomination will be adthe religious principles of the young ladies; nor will any of them be permitted to embrace the Cattable faith without the verbal or written convent of parents or guardians. Uniformity and good order, however receive the attendance of all at morning and evening ayers, and at the religious exercises on Sanday, The course of stony is divided into few depart-

ments, each department liveing its own distinc-course of sindles assigned it. The Acade wie Year will consist of two Sessions he first communiting on the first Manday of Septemser, the second on the first Monday of Peternary The Academic Year will close with a public distribuon of premiums and looners about the 20th of June

> TERMS PER SESSION. PATABLE IN ABTANCE.

For Board and Turtion, \$45, \$70, \$75, and \$80, ac riding to the department of the populs. EXTRA CHARGES sdern Languages, each. Inside on Pounce 25.00
So of Instrument A. 30
Losie on Gutter, Instrument formished by pupil 20.00 abroidery...... ashing miles of Professor's charges, though and so of Broks, \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5, seconding to the Department, edicines and Medical attendance will form extra

GENERAL REGULATIONS. No deduction will be made for alsomes or with leaved, unless occasioned by illness or distribute. Pupils will be charged from the date on which they

Board, Washing, &c., during vacation, \$23.00.

ster. Donriers must be provided with six chapges of ofbing cuttable for the season, six table-nipkins coulding entraite for the mason, six table naphine mapking alms tombier, edger table and ten apoein, knie and ten, and all accessary articles for the todot. The Usracina is—Massine blue dress for wingler, the glightam for summer, dresses for avery day, goods of a tark color; three cabored make-sairts two can bounet. Hath, the etyle of the mason. The Academy will not incur the expense of furnishing actions of clothing or pocket money. Purils will not be allowed to speed pocket money at their own discretion. Such moneys must be deposited who the Superior of the Academy. To prevent improper correspondence, all letters received and sent are adiplest to the preceded of the Superior, though in no case is such correspondence prohibited as regards parents or guardians. influted as regards parents or guardians. Papils, whose parents or guardians resident Nash-villa or vicilaty, will a set their homes but three times during the schafarticy one.

To present loss of time and interruption of the execution of the School, vicitors will be received only on Saturdays, from 9 to 12, A. M., and from 3 to 6, F. M. Parents or guardians wielding to since their children or wards in the Institution, will be received or any day gave a Sanday.

For further justiculars application may be made to the Mather Superior of the Academy, or to the Ri. to the Mother Superior of the Academy, or to the Rt.
Rev. James Whitlass.
All business letters to be addressed to the Mother
Superior, St. Cocilia's Academy, Mount Vernon, user
Nashville, Tenn.

500 Mules Wanted! WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, V the above number of Mules, from three to him are old and Trom fourteen to it toon lands high. 28° Apply at the Stalele of R. H. HASELL & Co. cont street, or at 72 Public Square, augilo-Lee W. L. McCAMPBELL.

Situation Wanted.

A SITUATION IN AN ACADEMY OR COUN-try School, as Touchur of this English branches, desired by a lady in Kentholry, who would like to come fearby. Address Box 777, Louisville, Ky., se "M. B. M.," ashville, Tenn.

###A setsfactory letter from Rev. J. J. Brilloci
extington, Ky.

aug17-flue

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IN FRURIDARY LAST I HAD TWO NEGRO MEN to run assay on a lesst from Charley life, by the names of Fortran and Experien, Said tops left Curie, will be a free days after the Federal integration positions. Billiary to about a feet, and maight 160 or 110 manife, and is 21 or 24 years oil, and of dark considering. Feeter is 515 feet hit, and is of yellow considering, and will weigh 160 or 150 pounds, and is about 22 or 21 years old. When they were heard from last they were in Gen. McCooks division.

I will give the above Heward to my one of they will bring them to me in the City of Rudwille.

WM. S. CIEKATHAM. WM. S. CITE ATHAM.

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Blainville, August 6th, 1863. I HAVE A NUMBER ONE NEURO MAR I WISH to hire to this city by the mouth, any one wishing to hire and enquire of me at No 20, High Street, at to my inviter, he folly Louistanaw, No. 9, College Street, and Street, mog-2-se William S. Cheatham.

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